

of aperture, measured from back of lip to edge of parietal callous across the lip-notch, more than half the length, while in *hirsuta* it is less; parietal tooth not quite joining lip at basal margin; internal tubercle short and *completely covered* by the lip so that it is not visible through the base of the shell. The parietal tooth is connected to the end of the lip by a slight buttress and there is a well developed tooth-like process on the lip, but these characters are common to most of the species of this group. Color and hairs about the same as in *hirsuta*.

The outline figures bring out the differences better than the description, *decepta* being drawn from the type and *hirsuta* from a Blount Springs shell.

Type: Greater diam. 7, lesser  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , alt.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  mm., whorls 5.

Greater diam.  $6\frac{1}{4}$ , lesser  $5\frac{3}{4}$ , alt.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm., whorls  $4\frac{2}{3}$ .

These measurements show the extreme variation in size.

Type No. 5223 of my collection and cotypes in the collections of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Bryant Walker and T. H. Aldrich.

In the character and shape of the lip-notch this species bears a strong resemblance to *P. pilula* Pils. but differs in other important points.

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NOTE ON A VARIETY OF *CREPIDULA NIVEA* C. B. ADAMS, FROM SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA.

BY W. H. DALL.

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I have recently received from several Pacific coast correspondents a curious form of *Crepidula nivea* C. B. Adams, the form which on that coast takes the place in the fauna occupied by *C. plana* Say, on the Atlantic shores, and usually occupies a situs on the interior of dead, univalve shells, especially such forms as *Lunatia*; but is sometimes found between dead, but still paired, bivalves, or in the borings of *Lithophaga* or *Pholas*. It has as many forms as the *loci* have differences, but, in general, is externally flat or concave and more or less lamellose, of a white color, and elongate-oval shape.

The specimens referred to, however, broke all records by being uniformly straight, convex, smooth, equilateral, white and posteriorly attenuated. It was obvious that the uniformity was due to some special *situs*, but what it was I could not imagine. The other day

Mrs. W. H. Eshnaur satisfied our curiosity and excited our surprise by sending several of these shells *in situ*, and, of all places, on the valves of *Glottidia albidu* Hinds! The latter were well grown, and the *Crepidula* exactly covered the outside of the valve, some specimens having a *Crepidula* on both valves, others only on one.

It is well known that the brachiopod in question burrows in the sand; a mucus which exudes from it consolidates the adjacent sand into a sort of tube, from which the distal margins of the valves protrude a little. Hence the *Crepidula* could satisfy its instinct for being on the inside of things, yet not out of reach of food, and the brachiopod was supplied gratis with a well-fitting cuirass or accessory armor, both benefiting. This peculiar-looking *Crepidula* might appropriately take the mutational name of *glottidiarum*, in case one wishes to refer to it briefly. It forms a striking instance of the way in which form is dependent in this genus on *situs*, a subject somebody would find it profitable to work up.

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NOTES ON A COLLECTION OF SHELLS FROM BASS LAKE, INDIANA.

BY FRANK COLLINS BAKER.

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Some months ago my assistant, Mr. Frank M. Woodruff, made a small collection of shells at Bass Lake, Indiana, which seems of interest enough to list. Bass Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, the clear, crystal depths of which teem with fish and mollusks. The specimens are particularly large and fine.

*Anodonta grandis* Say. The specimens obtained are the form called *salmonia* by Lea. As stated by Simpson, this form is nearly always blistered and scaly. The salmon color is very beautiful in some specimens.

*Anodonta grandis* var. *footiana* Lea.

*Sphærium occidentale*.

*Calyculina truncata*.

*Pisidium abditum* Haldeman.

*Vivipara contectooides* Binney. The individuals from this locality vary from uncolored to distinctly four-banded, and are notably large and fine.

*Amnicola limosa* Say.

*Amnicola limosa* var. *parva* Lea.